

REFLECTIONS OF PRIDE

The History of the Indiana Department of Correction



BLANK

Correctional Officer Creed

To speak sparingly ... to act, not to argue ... to be in authority through personal presence ... to correct without nagging ... to speak with the calm voice of certainty ... to see everything, know what is significant and what not to notice ... to be neither insensitive to distress nor so distracted by pity as to miss what must elsewhere be seen ...

To do neither that which is unkind nor self-indulgent in its misplaced charity ... never to obey the impulse to tongue lash that silent insolence which in times past could receive the lash ... to be both firm and fair ... to know I cannot be fair simply by being firm, nor firm simply by being fair ...

To support the reputations of associates and confront them without anger, should they stand short of professional conduct ... to reach for knowledge of the continuing mysteries of human motivation ... to think; always to think ... to be dependable ... to be dependable first to my charges and associates, and thereafter to my duty as employee and citizen ... to keep fit .. to keep forever alert ... to listen to what is meant as well as what is said with words and with silences ...

To expect respect from my charges and my superiors yet never to abuse the one for abuses from the other ... for eight hours each working day to be an example of the person I could be at all times .. to acquiesce in no dishonest act ... to cultivate patience under boredom and calm during confusion ... to understand the why of every order I take or give...

To hold freedom among the highest values though I deny it to those I guard ... to deny it with dignity that in my example they find no reason to lose their dignity ... to be prompt ... to be honest with all who practice deceit that they not find in me excuse for themselves ... to privately face down my fear that I not signal it ... to privately cool my anger that I not displace it on others ... to hold in confidence what I see and hear, which by the telling could harm or humiliate to no good purpose ... to keep my outside problems outside ... to leave inside that which should stay inside ... to do my duty.

Bob Barrington



Indiana grew outward from the sources of cheap transportation and the cheapest transportation was the waterways in and bordering this state. "Prehistoric" Indians were the first residents of Indiana. The Potawatomi Indians resided here prior to 1763.

The Delaware Indians entered the state during the first half of the eighteenth century, settling principally in the central and eastern parts of the state, especially in the upper reaches of the West fork of the White River near Anderson and Muncie.

William Henry Harrison became the first territorial governor of the area. Many settlers were squatters. Nearly all were native-born Americans.

William Henry Harrison

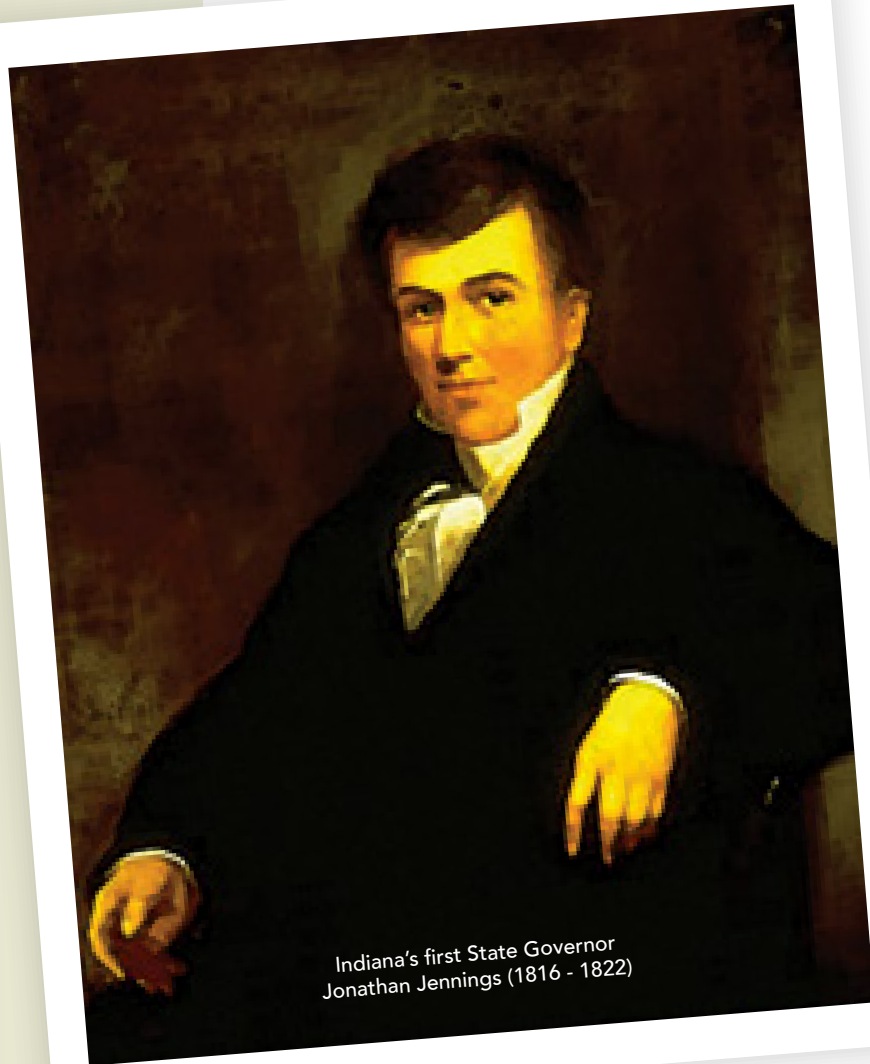
Delaware Indians, circa 1800

1816

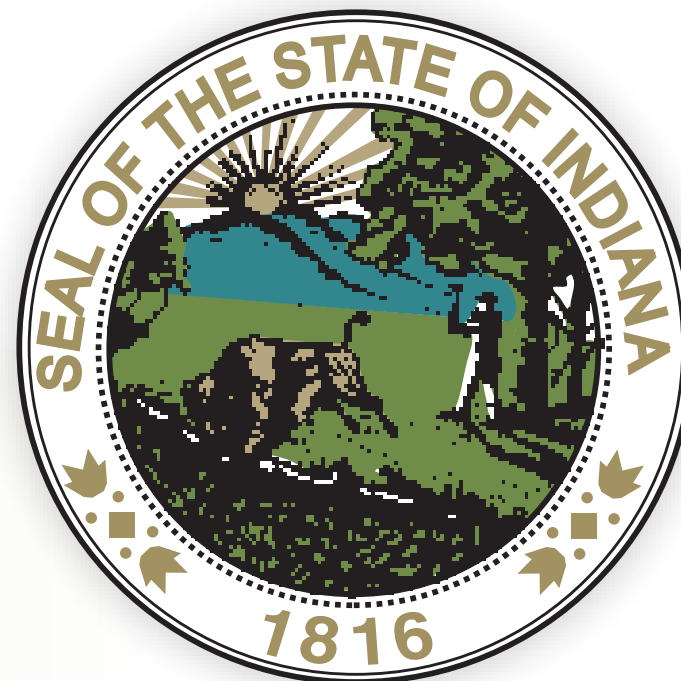
Indiana became the nineteenth state to enter the Union.

The state population was approximately 75,000.

By 1820, the Federal Census reported Indiana's population had increased to 147,178 Hoosiers.



Indiana's first State Governor
Jonathan Jennings (1816 - 1822)



Great Seal of the State of Indiana

Indiana grew north from the Ohio River. The Great Lakes were considered too treacherous for anything but military naval skirmishing. However, the Ohio River was wide and relatively easy to navigate, even with a barge.

Therefore, it is not surprising to learn that the more affluent residents of Indiana lived in Madison. A visit to Madison will allow you to see some of the places where they danced under crystal chandeliers, drank imported wine from imported glassware, and ate off imported china. At the time, Indianapolis was little more than a bear cave and Fort Wayne was an actual military fort that was considered to be one of the least sought after assignments in the Army.

Places like Gary and South Bend were not even a wide place in the road. As the state grew, its communities invariably settled and developed along the rivers. However, many other communities sprouted up along small creeks. The first Madison County residents were located within rock-throwing distance from what is now Falls Park in Pendleton. Shortly afterward, an incident happened between the residents and the Indians, which is documented in a book called "Massacre on Fall Creek."

There are several stories of frontier justice in Indiana where the outraged conscience, vigilantes, a rope and a convenient tree were the end results of a crime. The first "lock-up" mentioned was at Vincennes. These were the days when the French still controlled the area. The primary intent of this lock-up was for military personnel and enemy prisoners. There are records of civilian prisoners being held in this facility as well.



Since Indiana's first state capitol was located in Corydon, it would only be natural to issue orders to establish the first Indiana prison in the south. The Indiana State Prison was located in Jeffersonville, on the Ohio River. The prison opened by stages during 1819-1820, and for the next forty years, served as the only state penal facility. It held offenders of all ages, both men and women, and for all offenses on the law books at that time.

FIRST STATE CAPITAL

Corydon became the first state capital of Indiana in 1816. The first constitution and the first state legislature met in Corydon.

Indiana Reformatory Jeffersonville, Ind.



Prison, Main Entrance, Michigan City, Ind.



During the middle 1800s, Indiana grew in population and crime increased. In 1859, the Legislature authorized the construction of a new prison. The government decided to build a prison in the northern part of the state. In 1860, the Indiana State Prison - North was built in Michigan City. The courts began to send offenders directly to the Indiana State Prison - North in 1861-1862. The older facility at Jeffersonville was officially named Indiana State Prison - South. A line following the old "National Road", which later became known as U.S. 40, was the dividing line determining which facility offenders were sent to.

1867

Indiana opened what was then called the “State Refuge for Wayward Boys” at Plainfield. The prison officials immediately began to separate juveniles and transfer them to this facility. In 1868, the courts of various circuits simply assumed a jurisdiction since they were not given by law, and started committing boys to State Refuge. The Legislature had failed to establish objectives and purposes of the State Refuge for Boys. In 1903, the name was changed to Indiana Boys’ School, but still nothing was said about the goals of this facility.



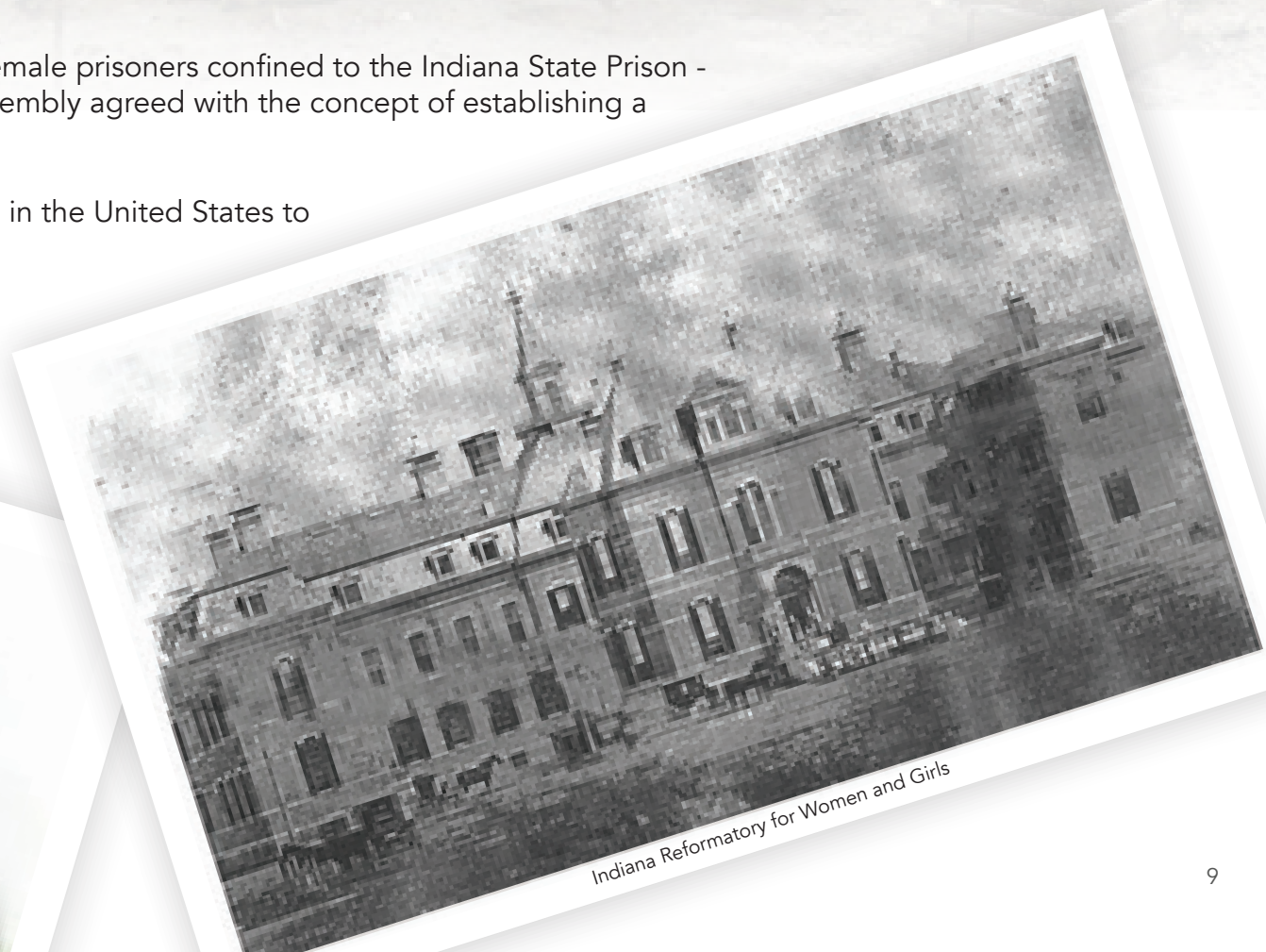


Meanwhile, humanitarian agitation about the female prisoners confined to the Indiana State Prison - South came into the limelight. The General Assembly agreed with the concept of establishing a separate facility for women.

In October 1872, Indiana became the first state in the United States to build a women's prison, located in Indianapolis.

It was first known as the Indiana Reformatory for Women and Girls and received world wide publicity.

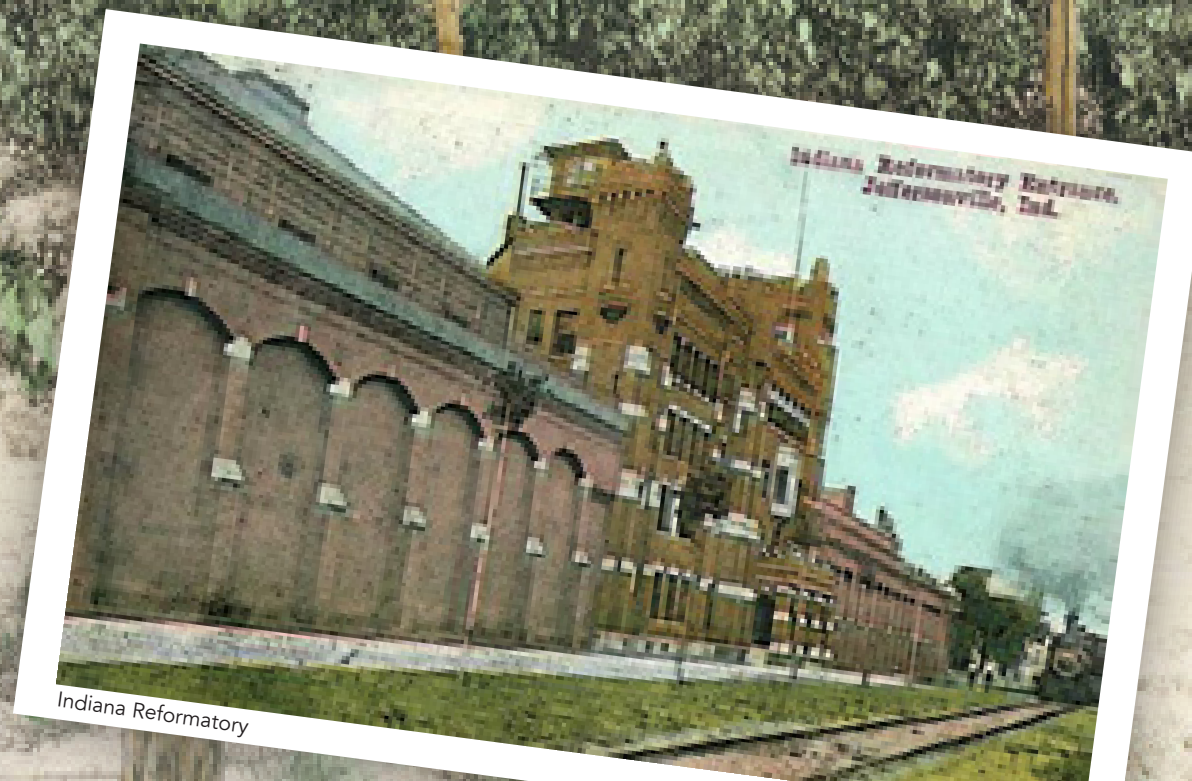
Sarah Smith



Indiana Reformatory for Women and Girls

In April 1897, by an act of the Legislature, Indiana State Prison - North became the Indiana State Prison. The Indiana State Prison - South became the Indiana Reformatory. The prison in the North was deemed to house offenders over 30 years of age, lifers, and offenders sentenced under the death penalty. The one in the South was deemed to house felons aged 16 - 29 exclusively. During the following weeks, a massive interchange of offenders took place.

Indiana State Prison



Indiana Reformatory

1907

Indiana established the Indiana Girls' School at Clermont, thereby separating younger female offenders from the Women's Prison offenders.



Indiana Girls' School



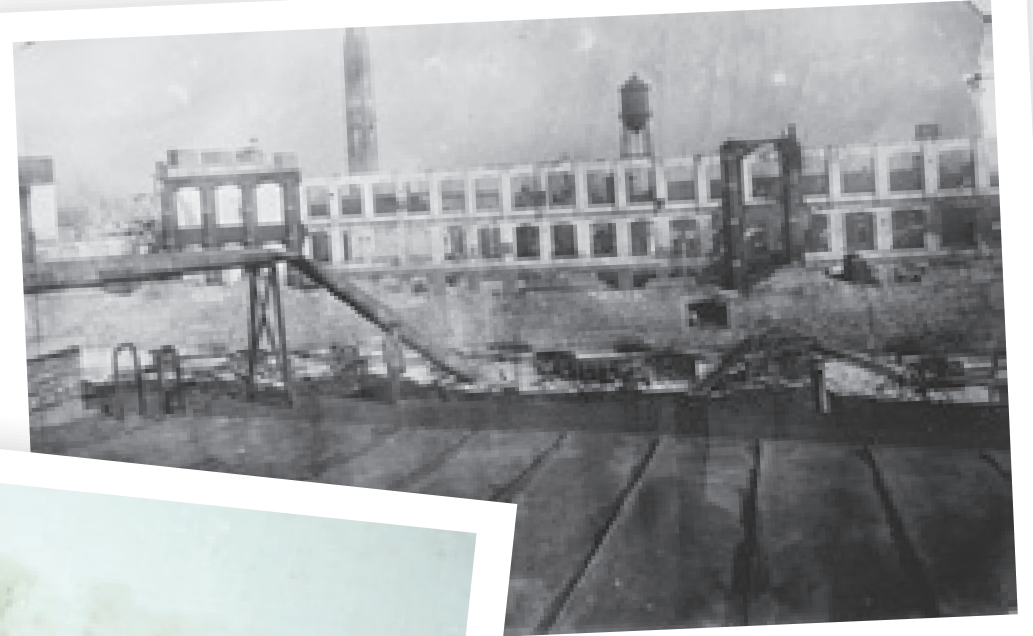
1915

In April, Indiana established another first. It opened the Indiana State Farm at Putnamville, near Greencastle. Their intent was to relieve the county jails of overcrowding and idle offenders, and to provide a work/treatment program for misdemeanants.

Putnamville



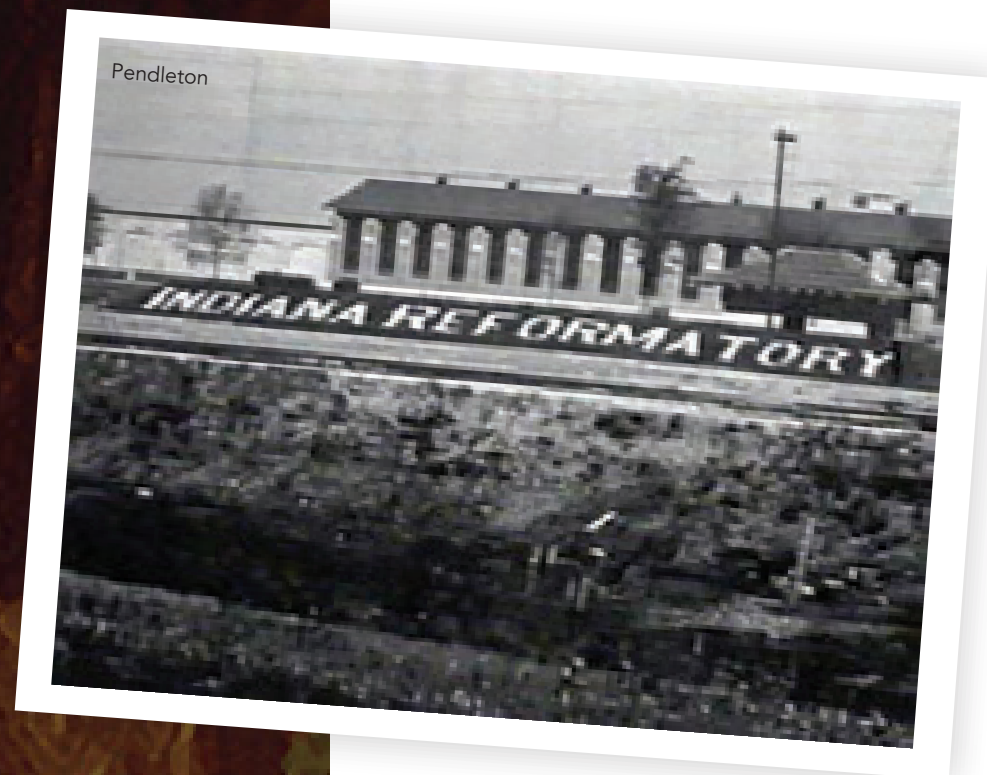
Jeffersonville



On the night of February 6, 1918, fire destroyed one-third of the Indiana Reformatory at Jeffersonville. No lives were lost, but the institution was in shambles. The Administration Building and most of its records were gone, as was the mess hall, kitchen, and adjacent storerooms. Also damaged were the interior of two cell houses. The U.S. Army supplied emergency relief in the form of field kitchens, food, and clothing. Once again, offenders were loaded into railroad cars and transferred to other institutions. Most of the offenders ended up at the Indiana State Prison, which immediately caused an overcrowding problem.



Governor James Goodrich



Questions arose immediately about whether the institution should be rebuilt. The location of the facility, being in the extreme southern end of the state, had been a source of dissatisfaction for a long time. The state population had now developed to the point where a more centrally located prison would be more suitable and practical. Governor James P. Goodrich appointed a commission to look into the problem. Within a few days, the commission came back with a recommendation that the Reformatory be relocated in the central part of the state. The commission was then directed to find a suitable site.

Several areas were checked, notably Noblesville and Pendleton. Pendleton was finally selected.

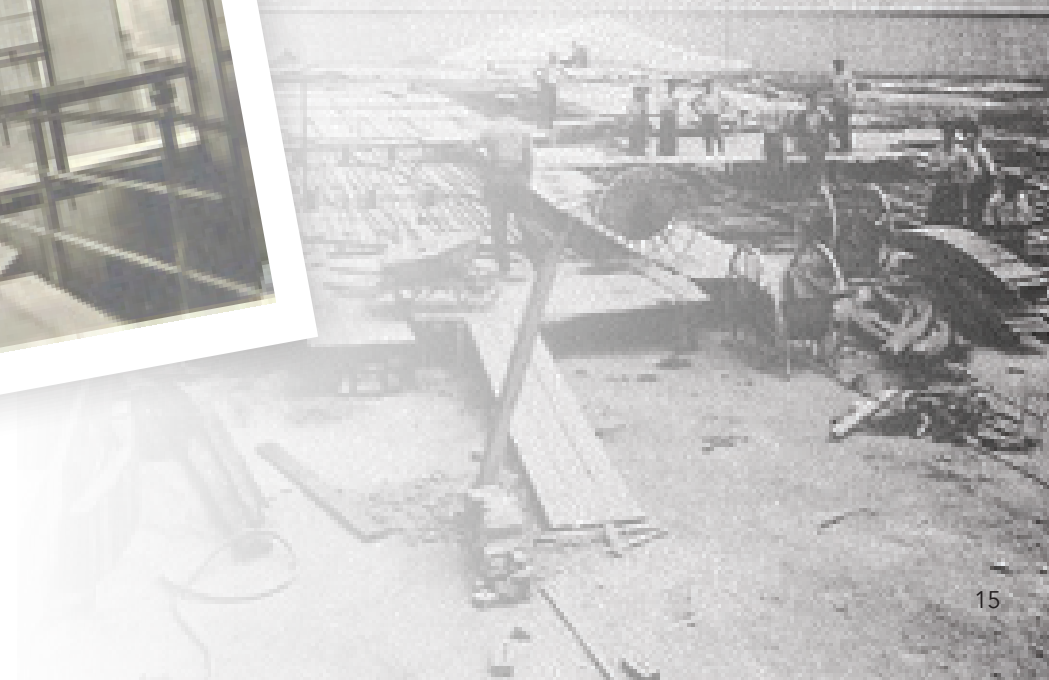
By late autumn of 1923, all property worth saving, including equipment, was transferred to the newly constructed Reformatory. The entire locking mechanism for J Cell House came from Jeffersonville. The old prison and what property was left were sold to Proctor and Gamble Soap Company. Several offenders were transferred, and part of the institution was completed, i.e. bricklaying, cement work, and carpentry.



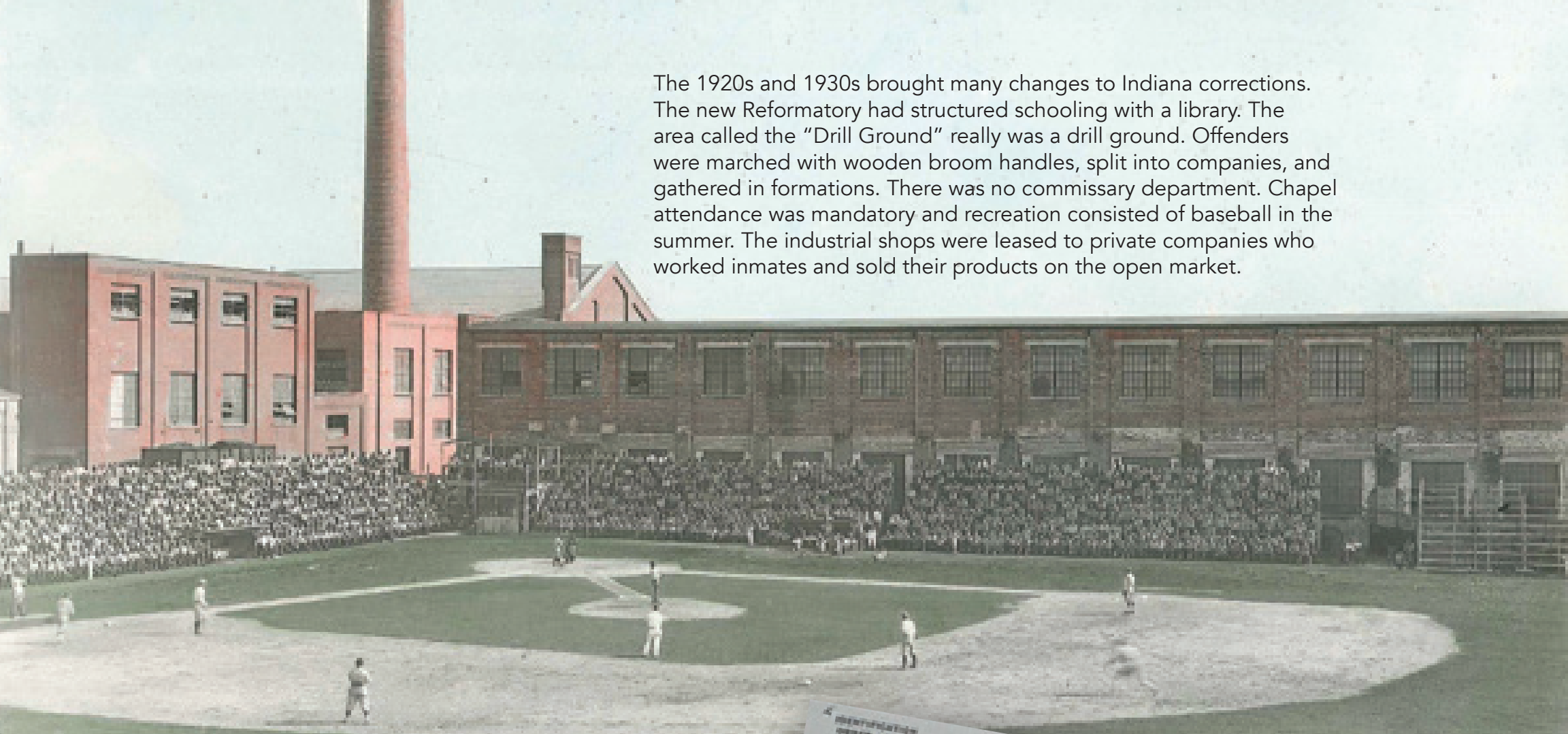
Construction of the facility at Pendleton



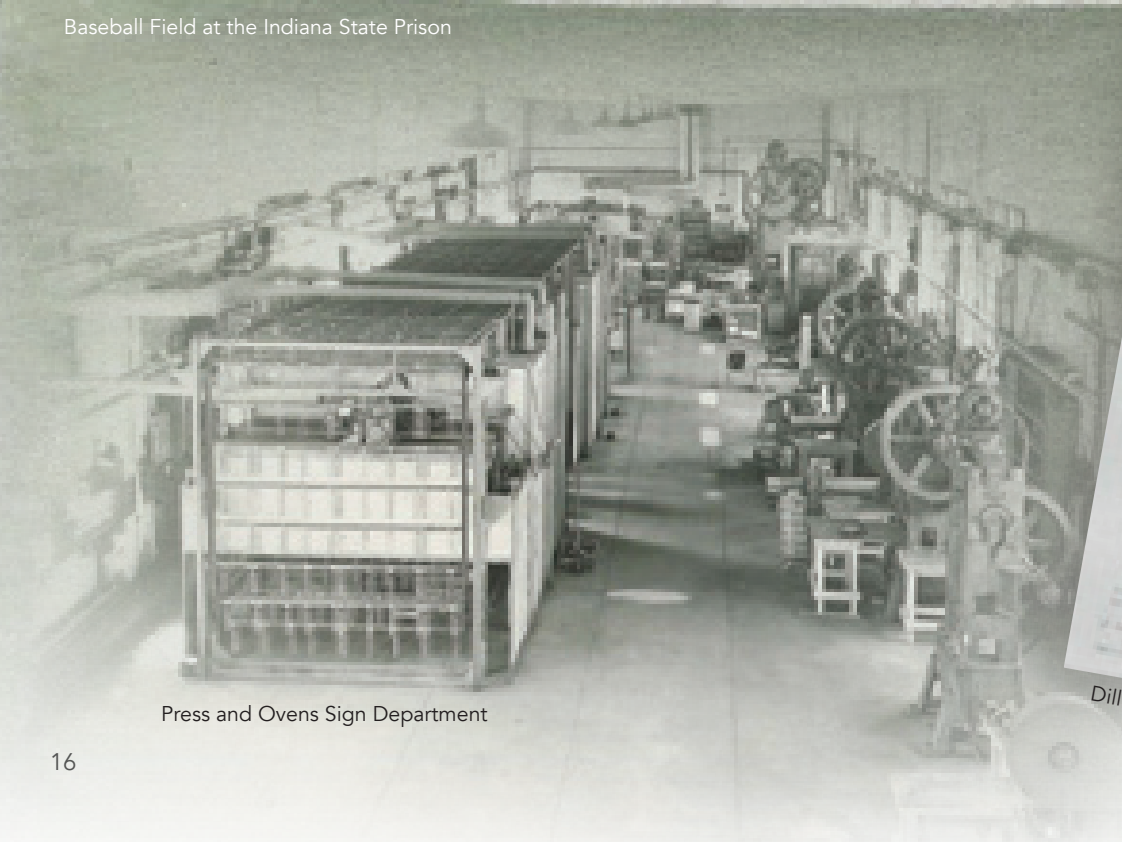
Removing the cell block



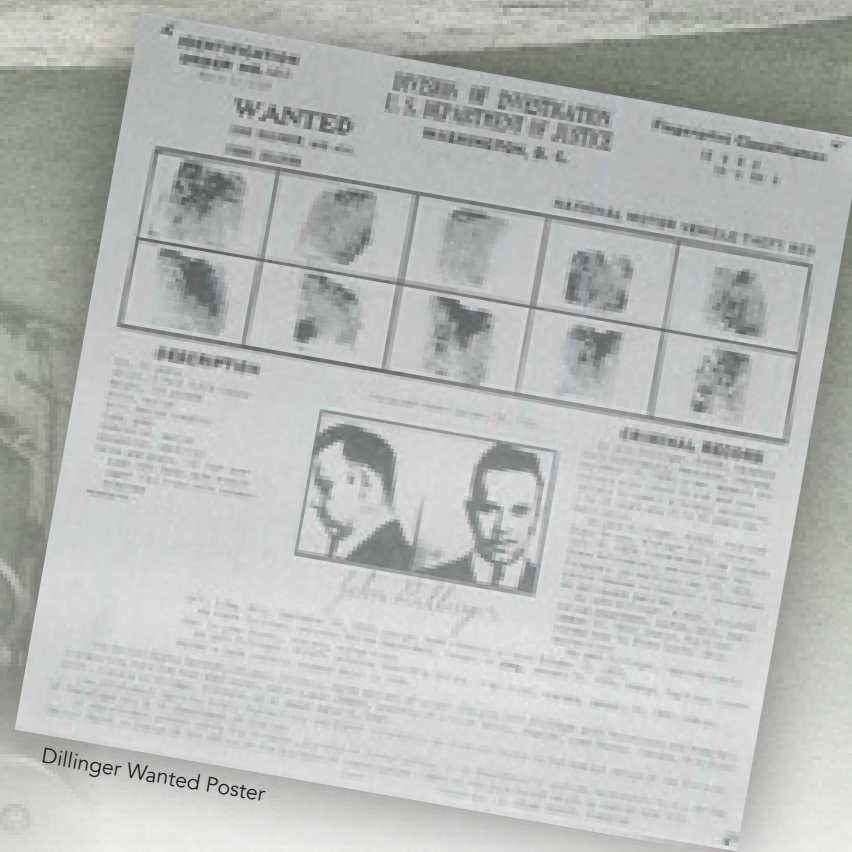
The 1920s and 1930s brought many changes to Indiana corrections. The new Reformatory had structured schooling with a library. The area called the "Drill Ground" really was a drill ground. Offenders were marched with wooden broom handles, split into companies, and gathered in formations. There was no commissary department. Chapel attendance was mandatory and recreation consisted of baseball in the summer. The industrial shops were leased to private companies who worked inmates and sold their products on the open market.




Baseball Field at the Indiana State Prison



Press and Ovens Sign Department



Dillinger Wanted Poster



In 1933, the Indiana Clemency Commission was established. In 1934, the Federal Prison Industries Reorganization Act created massive changes in both federal and state prisons. Sale of offender-made products on the open market became illegal. A "state-use" system was created, which meant state facilities had to buy prison products whenever possible.



Garment Manufacturing

Print Shop



STERILIZATION OF INMATES

"Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, that on and after the passage of this act it shall be compulsory for each and every institution in the State, in trusted with the care of confirmed criminals, idiots, rapists, physicians, two (2) skilled surgeons of recognized ability, whose duty it shall be, in conjunction with the chief physician of the institution to examine into the mental and physical condition of such inmates as are recommended by the institutional physician and board of managers. If, in the opinion of this committee of experts of improvement of the mental and physical condition of the inmate, it shall be lawful for the surgeons to perform such operation for the prevention of procreation as shall be decided safest and most effective."

(Excerpt from the "Souvenir" annual report)



In 1935, the Indiana Public Welfare Act established an employee merit system and created a county welfare system in all 92 counties. It also created a Division of Corrections within the Indiana Welfare Department. This created a systematic classification program staffed by trained personnel.

Reading Room, Indiana Hospital



Arthur Campbell—
First Commissioner of the Indiana Department of Correction

In 1953, the Corrections Act was passed, which provided centralized control over the prison system, and authorized an expanded classification and education program.



1967

Satellite camps were opened in three areas of Indiana. The Medaryville Correctional Unit located approximately 35 miles south of Michigan City, Henryville Correctional Unit located approximately 25 miles north of Jeffersonville, and Chain O'Lakes Correctional Unit. These three units are considered minimum security facilities.



Offender work crews, Chain O'Lakes Correctional Facility



In 1970, the Indiana Youth Center was constructed and is presently a high-medium security, medium term, adult male facility. The Indiana Youth Center's major programs are education and vocational education.

Construction of Housing Units at Plainfield





Rockville

During the 1970s, the Department of Correction acquired an abandoned United States Air Force radar station at Rockville. At that time it was converted into an adult and juvenile male facility. Today, this facility has been changed to an adult female facility.



In January 1971, another facility was constructed adjacent to the Indiana Youth Center and was dedicated as the Reception Diagnostic Center (RDC). This facility was originally designed as a 200-bed maximum security unit to receive all adult male offenders from the committing courts. While at RDC, each offender is classified by security level, and evaluated to help determine vocational, educational, medical, or treatment needs. Upon completion of this evaluation, the offender is then transferred to an appropriate facility.





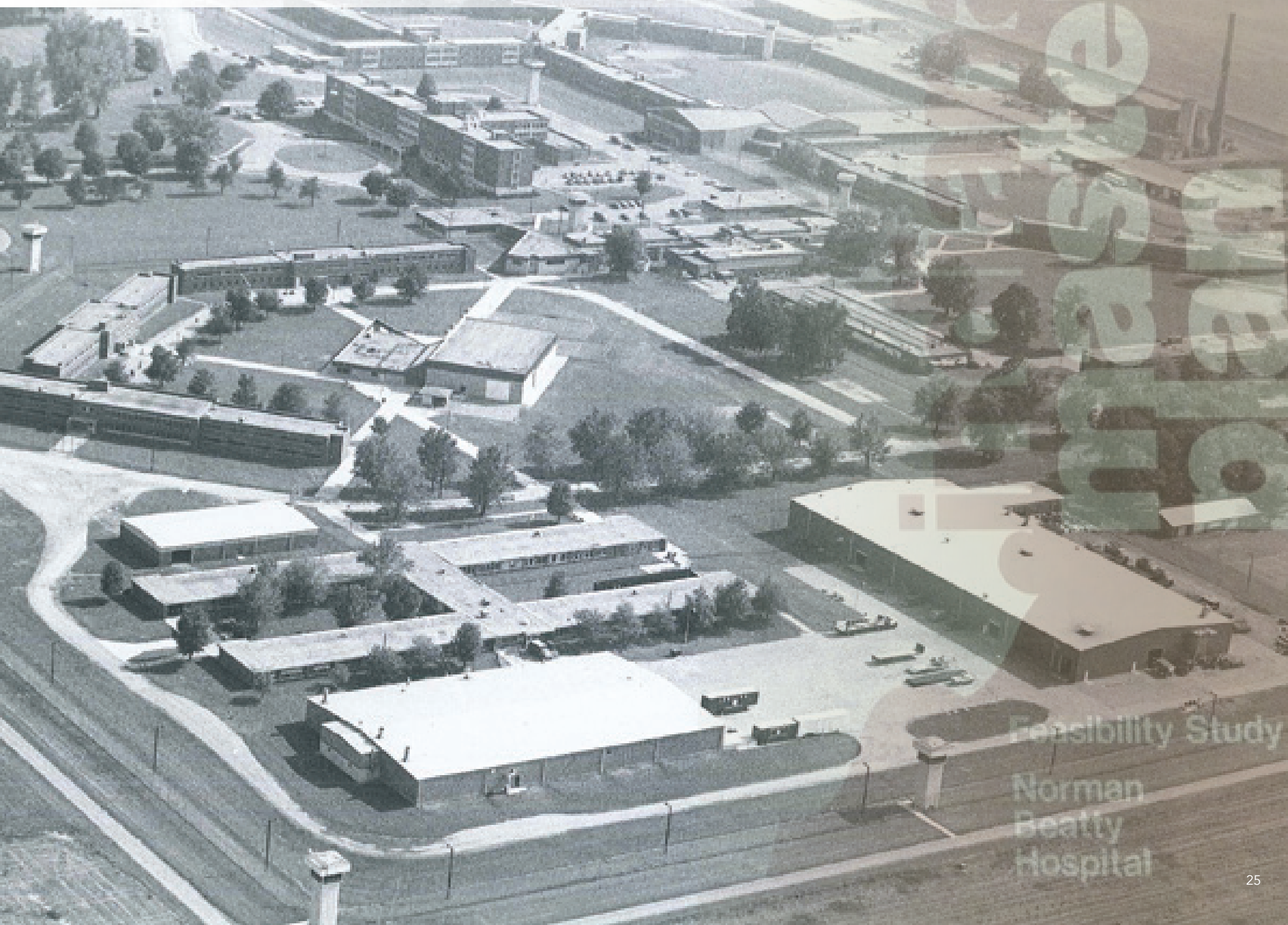
The Correctional Training Institute was established in April 1974 for the training of correctional staff. Over the years, the Correctional Training Institute has been moved to several locations, including: Indiana Law Enforcement Academy, Indiana State University, Westville, and Boys' School. In 2000, the Correctional Training Institute opened at its current location in New Castle, at the site of the former Indiana Hope for the Epileptic and State Development Center.



STAFF DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING



In 1977, the Department of Correction obtained the vacated Norman Beatty Hospital at Westville. The site was converted to the Westville Correctional Facility.



Feasibility Study
Norman
Beatty
Hospital



In October 1977, the Indiana General Assembly voted approval of the new penal code, which mandated determinate sentencing. In addition, the new penal code provided for "time earning" classes for offenders.

In 1982, the Department of Correction acquired a building from the U.S. Army on the property of Camp Atterbury near Columbus. At that time the facility was a work release center for adult male offenders, but was later changed to a female Level I minimum security facility, providing work crews.

Edinburgh/Atterbury





Also in 1982, the Department of Correction acquired land and several buildings near Branchville. Today, the Branchville Training Center is a low-medium security adult male facility. The major emphasis at this facility includes education and providing work crews.



In 1989, the Correctional Industrial Complex in Pendleton was opened. For several months, this facility served as a work release center while construction was being completed. CIC was originally planned and constructed to house 716 medium security adult male offenders. Due to serious overcrowding in the Department, the number of offenders housed at CIC was increased to 1,240.



Groundbreaking Ceremony





In 1990, three minimum security units were opened: Johnson County Correctional Unit, Lakeside Correctional Unit, and the Westville Transitional Unit. These units housed approximately 80 to 90 minimum-security classified offenders.

Also in 1990, the Bloomington Work Release Center opened. In addition, there were six other facilities designed specifically for work release. The Bloomington facility has since changed to a residential juvenile treatment center.



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"We Hold the Line!"



INDIANA
DEPT. OF
CORRECTION
WESTVILLE, IN



In July 1991, construction was completed on a super-maximum security unit on the grounds of the Westville Correctional Center, which was designated as a maximum security complex. This unit was designed to handle extremely violent offenders.



In October 1990, ground was broke on a maximum-security facility, Wabash Valley Correctional Complex, in Sullivan County. The following year the Department of Correction announced its intention to build another prison adjacent to the site and share some of its facilities. Completion of all phases of construction occurred in mid-1997.

Construction of the Wabash Valley Correctional Facility





After a successful yellow ribbon campaign put together by the Miami County community, the Indiana Prison Site Selection Committee chose the site at Grissom Aeroplex for Miami Correctional Facility. The Indiana Department of Correction broke ground on the Miami Correctional Facility on August 27, 1997.





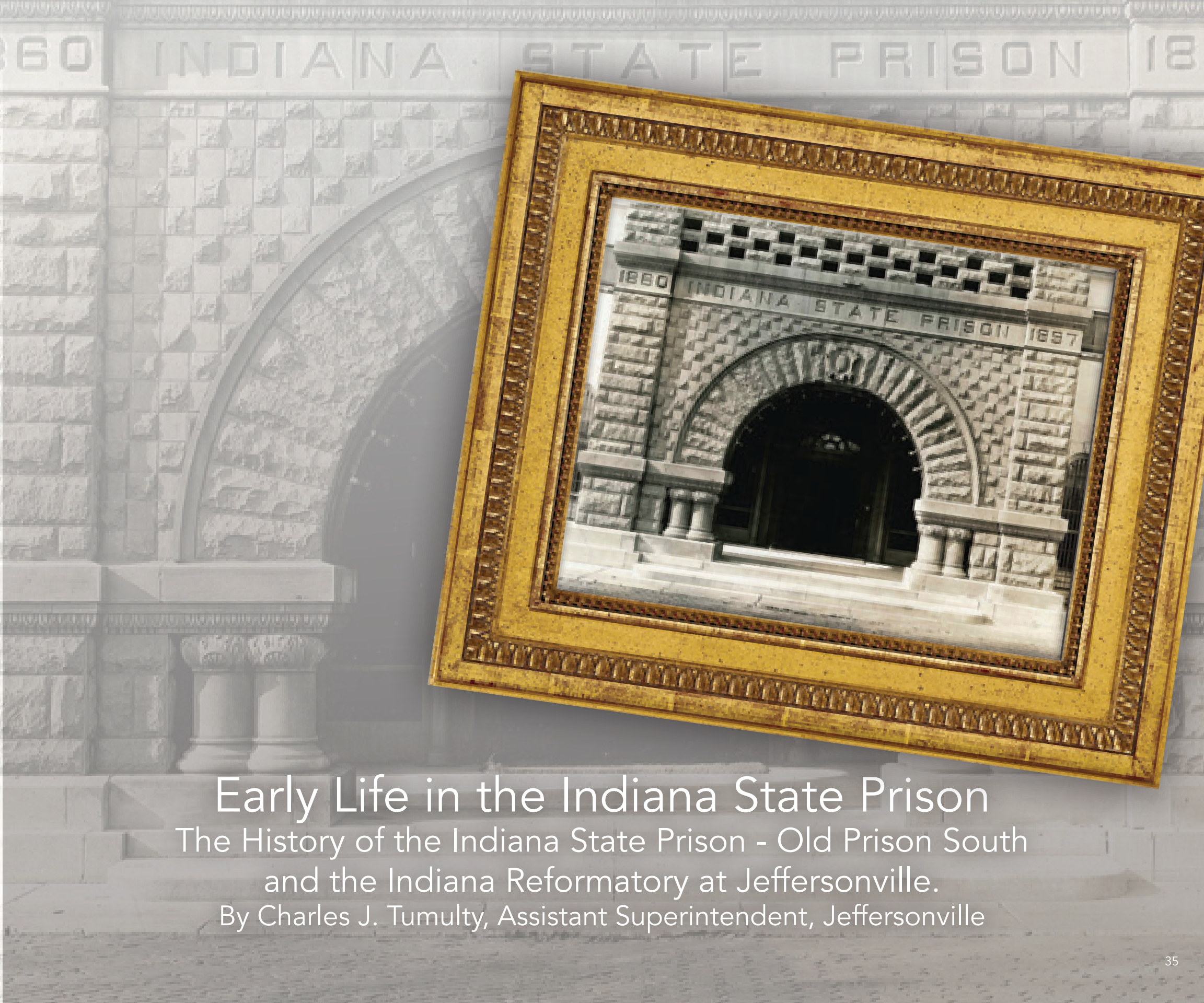
In 1998, the Department began construction of the Pendleton Juvenile Correctional Facility and the facility opened for business on July 5, 2000. The facility is a campus-like setting, consisting of dorms and common areas.

In 1999, the Department began construction on its newest facility located at the site of the former Indiana State Hospital in New Castle, Indiana. The New Castle Correctional Facility opened in 2001.



Site of the New Castle Correctional Facility prior to construction

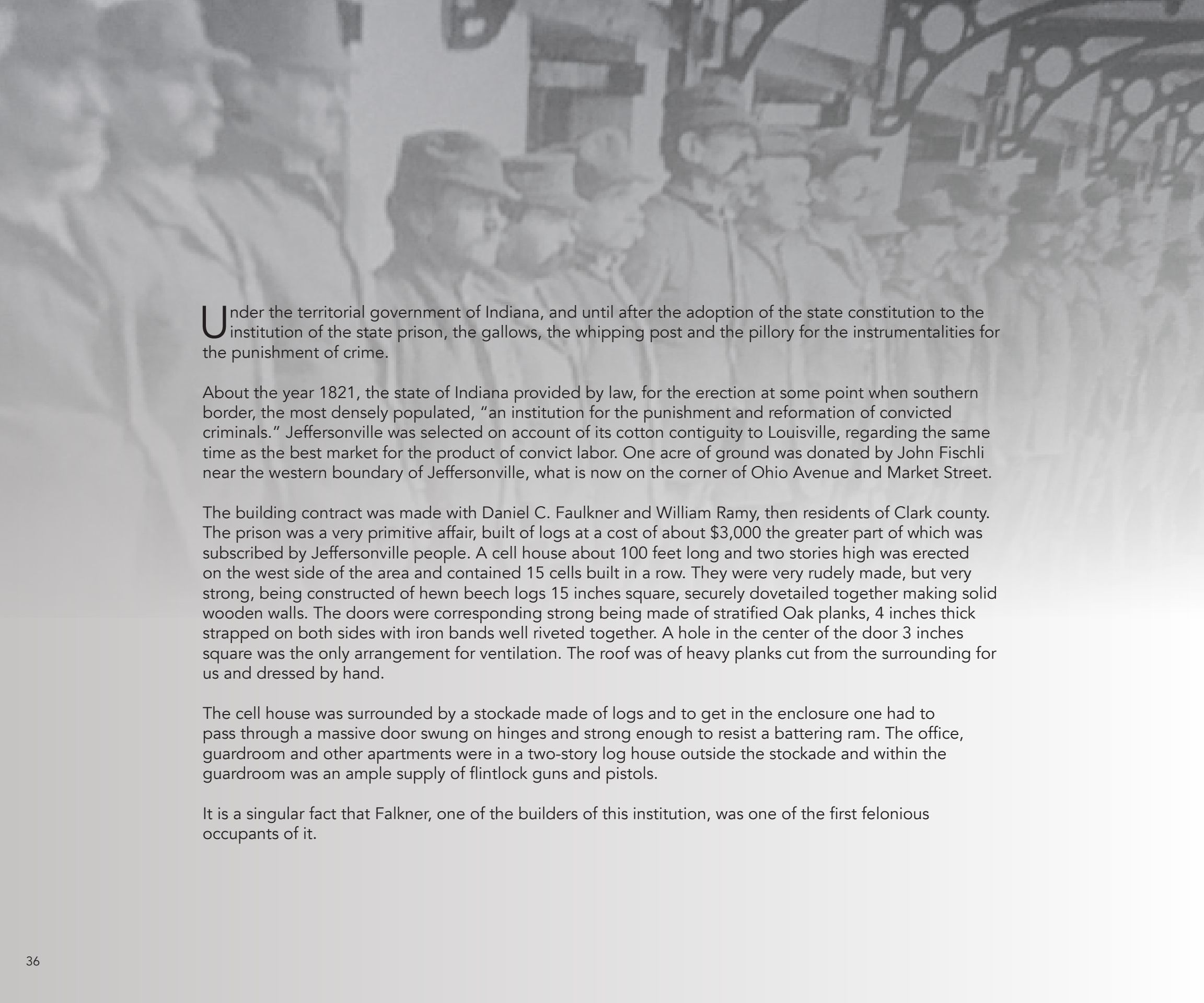




Early Life in the Indiana State Prison

The History of the Indiana State Prison - Old Prison South
and the Indiana Reformatory at Jeffersonville.

By Charles J. Tumulty, Assistant Superintendent, Jeffersonville



Under the territorial government of Indiana, and until after the adoption of the state constitution to the institution of the state prison, the gallows, the whipping post and the pillory for the instrumentalities for the punishment of crime.

About the year 1821, the state of Indiana provided by law, for the erection at some point when southern border, the most densely populated, "an institution for the punishment and reformation of convicted criminals." Jeffersonville was selected on account of its cotton contiguity to Louisville, regarding the same time as the best market for the product of convict labor. One acre of ground was donated by John Fischli near the western boundary of Jeffersonville, what is now on the corner of Ohio Avenue and Market Street.

The building contract was made with Daniel C. Faulkner and William Ramy, then residents of Clark county. The prison was a very primitive affair, built of logs at a cost of about \$3,000 the greater part of which was subscribed by Jeffersonville people. A cell house about 100 feet long and two stories high was erected on the west side of the area and contained 15 cells built in a row. They were very rudely made, but very strong, being constructed of hewn beech logs 15 inches square, securely dovetailed together making solid wooden walls. The doors were corresponding strong being made of stratified Oak planks, 4 inches thick strapped on both sides with iron bands well riveted together. A hole in the center of the door 3 inches square was the only arrangement for ventilation. The roof was of heavy planks cut from the surrounding for us and dressed by hand.

The cell house was surrounded by a stockade made of logs and to get in the enclosure one had to pass through a massive door swung on hinges and strong enough to resist a battering ram. The office, guardroom and other apartments were in a two-story log house outside the stockade and within the guardroom was an ample supply of flintlock guns and pistols.

It is a singular fact that Falkner, one of the builders of this institution, was one of the first felonious occupants of it.

At the time the prison was built, the law was changed that all persons who committed a crime for which they should receive not to exceed 39 lashes on the bare back, should be sent to prison for a term not to exceed three years. When the punishment was 100 stripes, a term not to exceed seven years was imposed.

At this time, the prison buildings and prisoners were leased to private individuals, who fed, clothed and maintained the prisoners, and paid a certain gross annual sum in addition for such labor as they could extract from them.

Captain Seymour Westover, David Starkweather and George Spencer were the first lessees, who taking charge of the old Prison South at Jeffersonville, in addition to what they could make from the labor of the convicts, were to receive a bonus of \$300 from the state for the first year of their administration. The number of conflicts with which they commenced operation was seven.

After the first year Starkweather and Spencer retired and David and John Morgan took their places. The number of convicts, annually increasing, made it necessary from time-to-time to modify the contract between the State and the lessee until the year 1828, when Westover and the Morgans were superseded by James Keigwin, who agreed to pay all the expenses of the institution and give the state an annual rental fee of \$500.

Westover made little or nothing and shortly after his lease expired went to Texas and was reported to have been killed with Crockett at the Alamo.

During the eight years of his administration, Keigwin amassed a considerable fortune. Under his lessee-ship, the number of cells was increased, the main building enlarged, and the prison well-managed generally. Provisions, clothing, medicine and a physician at an annual salary were provided for the convicts and promptly paid for. He retired in the spring of 1836.

Mr. S. H. Patterson and Benjamin Hensley became the lessee of the penitentiary in 1836. Their lease ran for five years. At that time there were 56 prisoners and in 1841, at the close of their term, there were 165.



In 1845 the prison was changed to the location now occupied by the Colgate Palmolive Peet Company, and was in Clarksville; not Jeffersonville.

In 1846, Mr. Patterson contracted the entire prison work for \$10,000 per year. Under his contract he built most of the old cell house.

At the beginning of his second term, Mr. Patterson had 205 convicts under his charge, and when he gave it up in 1856, there were 307. During the early years of the old Prison South, the only officer of control was the lessee. But it was found after a few years experience that the man who leases the prison did so for the purpose of making money and carried very little about the prisoner or his conditions or wants, either physical or mental.

In 1846, the abuses of the lessee became so flagrant that it was decided to let the people elect a warden and who should have control of the government of the prison. It was his duty to adjust all difficulties arising under the discipline and to see that the prisoners were fed and clothed and not abused. William Lee was elected to this position in June, 1846 and served until June 1849.

In 1849, Colonel Lamuel Ford was elected warden. The east wing, containing the hospital, female department and chapel was built at that time. There was also erected a large double mansion with a necessary outbuildings for the use of the warden and his deputy. The number of convicts at this time was 131.

In 1851 A. Ruter was elected board but served for only a short time and was succeeded in 1852 by David W Miller. At his request, the office of visitor was abolished and three directors elected in his stead, who in turn, elected all the subordinate officers including the warden. The first Board of Directors was composed of the following G.F. Cookery, President of the Board; Samuel H. Owen and George F. Savitz. The warden was David S. Miller; Clerk John R. Monroe; acting moral instructor, Leroy Woods, and physician, R. Curvan.

In June 1856, the contract of the last lessee expired and the prison passed into the hands and control of the State. The law contemplated that the State should furnish material and employ the labor of the convicts upon it; but the directors without regard to this proceeded to contract the labor to the best bidder, thereby securing a system little better than the lease plan.



In June 1860, trouble occurred between the citizens of Jeffersonville and the convicts. The warden of the prison had contracted to furnish brick for the Louisville Water Works, then building and the convicts were marched through the city streets to the brick works above the city. The fact that these men were taken through the streets chained together and that they competed with free labor aroused the people to the injustice of the practice and a mob was formed to compel its discontinuance. The convicts were driven back to the prison, and since that time, have never performed any labor outside the walls.

The State Prison at Jeffersonville received all persons, both male and female, convicted in the Courts until June 1, 1861, at which time the prison at Michigan City was declared ready to receive prisoners. From this day the prison at Michigan city was known as the Indiana State Prison - North, and the one in Jeffersonville as the Indiana State Prison - South. 200 men were transferred from Jeffersonville to the Northern Prison.

There was a smallpox epidemic at the old Prison South in 1863 with 63 cases in the hospital; but the condition was splendidly handled and finally controlled.

In 1865 David F. Miller, who had been warden for 14 years, was removed and the institution entered upon a reign of riot, lust and brutality that continued for several years. A committee was finally appointed by the legislature to make a thorough investigation and the report declared that: " The points brought out by the testimony show and amount of corruption, brutality and crime, and this by the officers and employees of the prison themselves, which to say the least, is very discreditable to the parties concerned."

This investigation resulted in the Indiana Reformatory for Women and Girls being founded by an act of the General Assembly approved May 13, 1869. This institution was open for the reception of inmates October 4, 1873 and on that day, received all the women imprisoned in the State Prison - South at Jeffersonville.

In 1868, at the resignation of the warden then in control, the Board of Directors tendered the position to Colonel Lawrence S. Shuler, who was the first great reform warden of the Old Prison - South.



At the Department of Identification, each prisoner was measured according to the Bertillion Method, and his picture was taken

In February, 1873, the citizens of Jeffersonville held a meeting and adopted a resolution to have the prison removed from Jeffersonville to Michigan City. They worked and used every influence to that end but failed.

In 1875, Colonel Shuler was succeeded in office by another man and once again the Old Prison - South was called before an investigating committee and he resigned.

Colonel James B. Patten was selected as the new warden and he served until 1895. His administration was marked by several notable changes in discipline, among which were the abolition of the lockstep and the compulsory shaven face and head.

Colonel Patten was succeeded in 1895 by A. T. Hert, and it was during Mr. Hert's administration that the Old Prison - South passed into history and the Indiana Reformatory was established.

In accordance with an act of the General Assembly, approved February 26, 1897, the Indiana State Prison - South, on April 1 of that year, became the Indiana Reformatory.

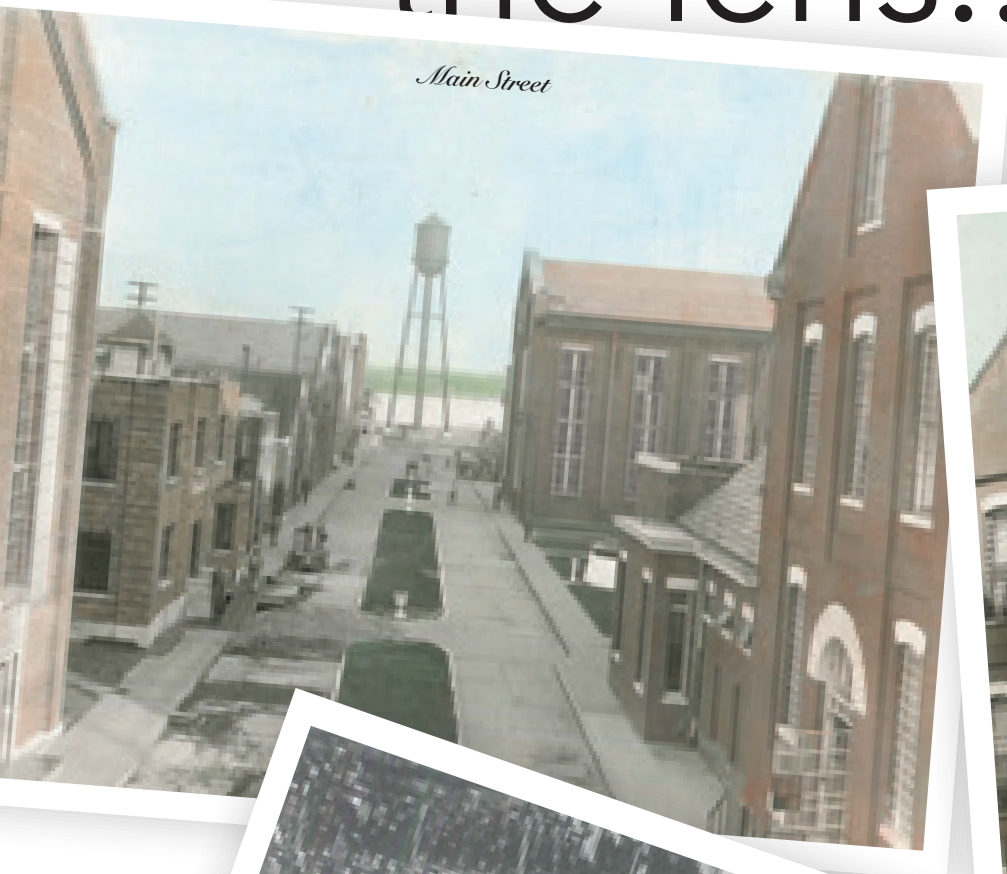
The act of creating the Indiana Reformatory also provided that it should receive all male persons, between 16 and 30 years of age, convicted of felonies, except those convicted of treason or murder in the first or second degree, and that all other persons over 30 years of age, convicted of felonies including the above exceptions, should be confined at the Indiana State Prison at Michigan City. Consequently, there was an immediate exchange of prisoners between the two institutions to meet the provisions of the law. 415 were transferred to Michigan City and 292 received from that institution. Mr. Hert, who had been the last warden, became the first superintendent and continued as such until 1902.

As a first step in the beginning of a trade school, a printing office was established in 1897. And Christmas Day of that year the first copy of a weekly newspaper, "The Rerlector", was issued.

A great addition to the equipment was the band which was organized in May 1898. Soon many other trade schools were organized and put in the operation. The Tin Shop, Foundry, Shirt Shop and Chain Shop are mentioned. The school of letters was also organized in May 1898.

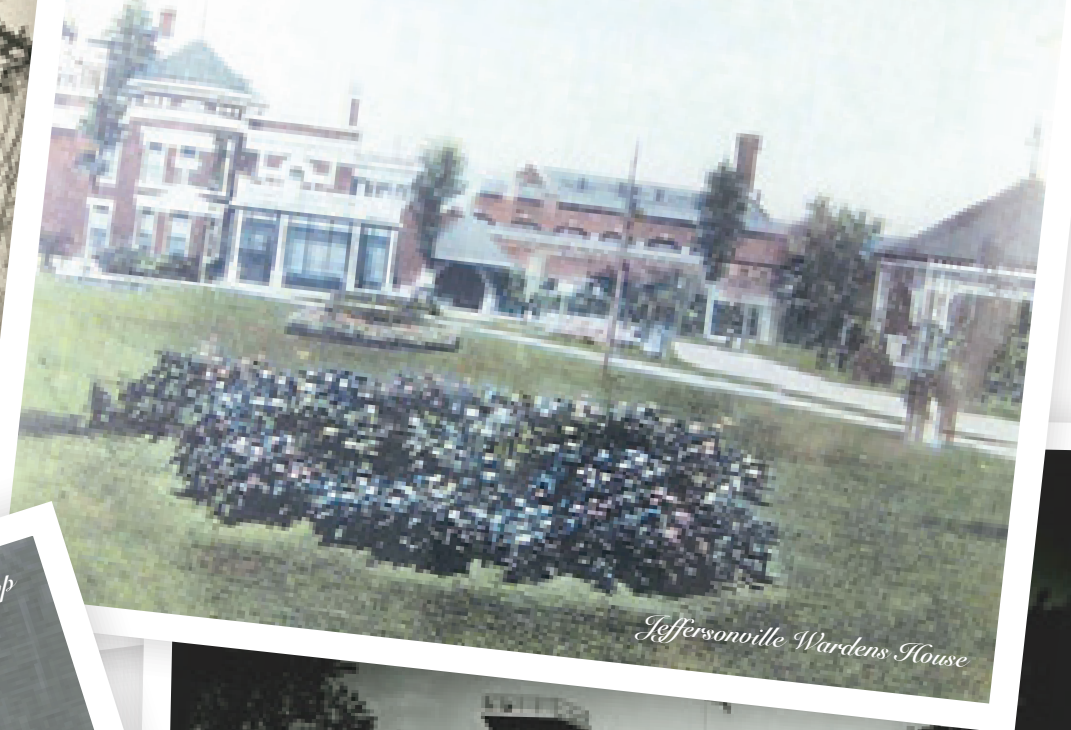


A look through the lens...





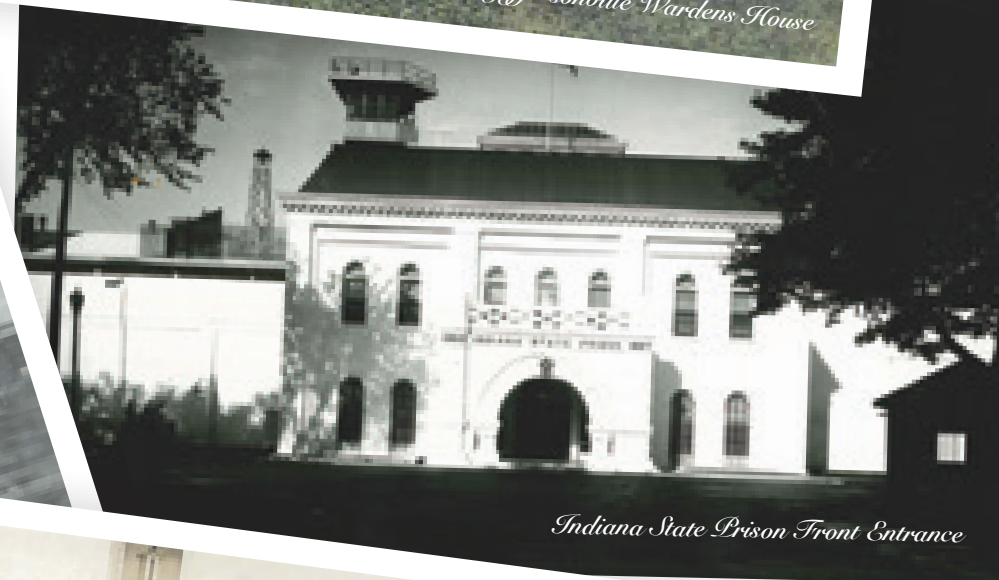
Indiana Boys School



Jeffersonville Wardens House



Barber Shop



Indiana State Prison Front Entrance

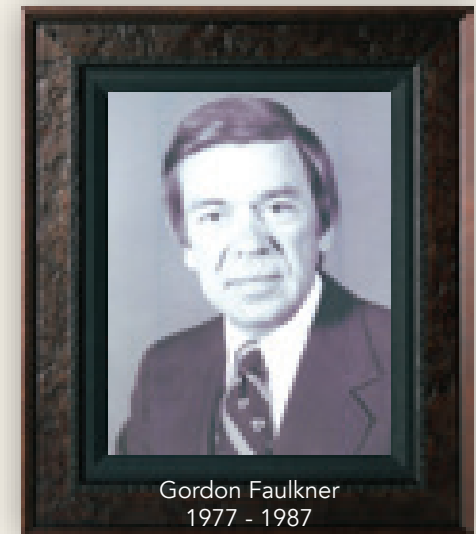
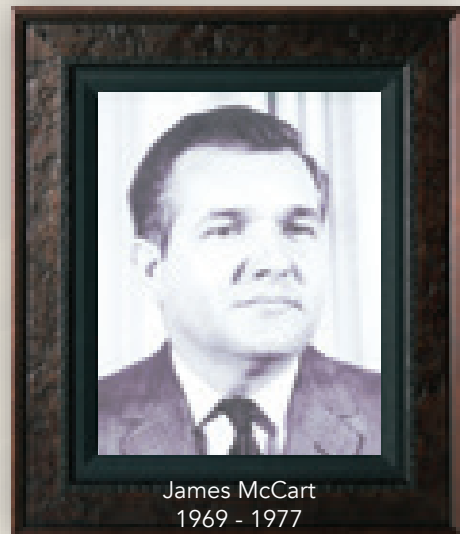
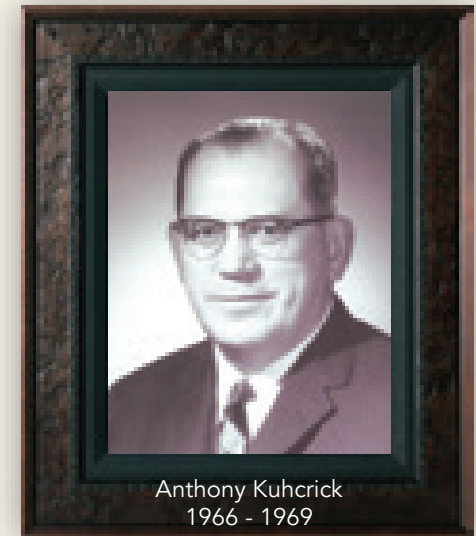
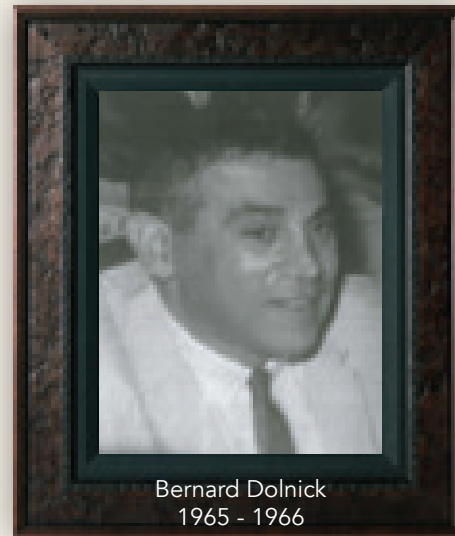
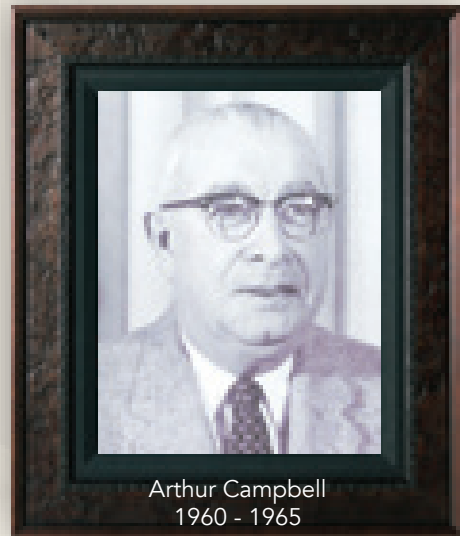


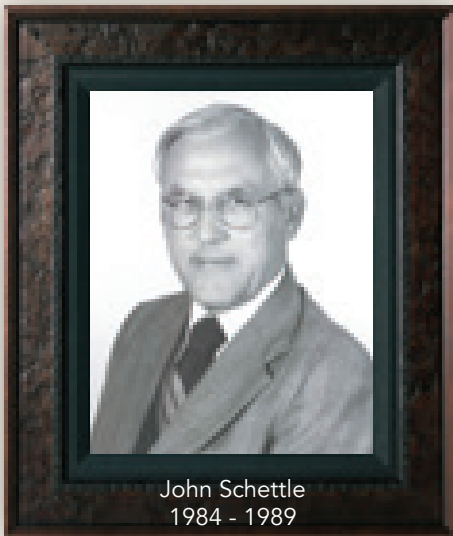
Summit Farm



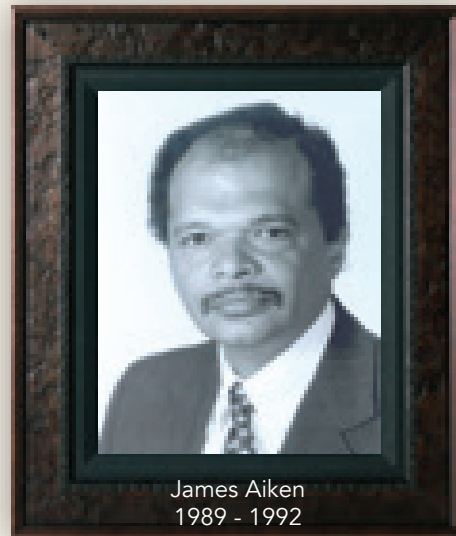
Bertillon and Finger Print Department

Commissioners of the Indiana Department of Correction

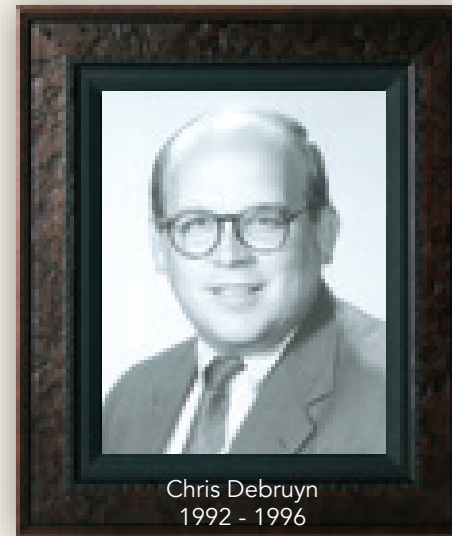




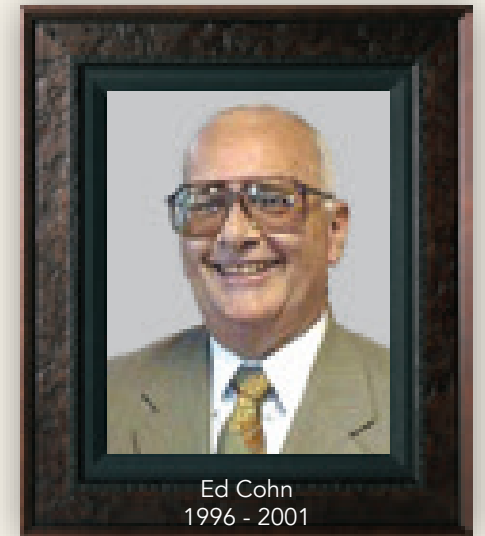
John Schettle
1984 - 1989



James Aiken
1989 - 1992



Chris Debruyn
1992 - 1996



Ed Cohn
1996 - 2001

Chris Debruyn
1992 - 1996



Evelyn Ridley-Turner
2001 - 2005



J. David Donahue
2005 - 2008



Edwin G. Buss
2008 - 2011



Bruce Lemmon
2011 - Present

The Correctional Professionals Assistance Fund

The Correctional Professionals Assistance Fund of Indiana (CPAFI). The Fund was established to provide immediate financial help to IDOC employees or immediate family members who suffer a serious loss from a natural disaster or catastrophic accident.

Similar assistance is also available for surviving family in the event an IDOC employee dies while on duty. The intended purpose of this assistance is to ensure employees and their immediate families are able to continue to receive the necessities of life following an unexpected catastrophic event.

www.cpafi.org



This book is dedicated to the brave men and women who have worked toward the betterment of our society; the men and women of the Indiana Department of Correction.

George Chamberlain - Custody Officer
May 12, 1874

Hiram B. McWilliams - Custody Officer
November 21, 1911

William Spears - Steward
October 18, 1913

Ora Ambrose - Baker
October 18, 1913

David Lovette - Officer / Teacher
October 17, 1918

Paul Stokesberry - Officer / Teacher
October 18, 1918

Virgil Oren - Custody / Custody Officer
January 22, 1919

John H. Grimm - Custody Officer
May 8, 1921

Harold Rice - Laundry Foreman
December 29, 1976

Vanessa Cook - Parole Agent
November 12, 1980

William W. Wilson - Correctional Officer
May 11, 1987

Philip Curry - Correctional Officer
December 13, 1994

Tim Betts - Correctional Officer
August 26, 2012

C. Virgil Orem, Guard
Indiana Reformatory, Jeffersonville

Mr. Orem was attacked and beaten by two inmates in 1917 during a prison escape attempt. Fourteen months later, he died at age 31 as a result of his head injuries. The Orem family still lives in Jeffersonville, Indiana.





This book was printed by offender labor at the Wabash Valley Correctional Facility in Carlisle, Indiana.

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Indiana State Prison - South